ABSTRACT

The aim of the invention is to provide a method for determining significant losses in bone density which is less cost-intensive, does not expose the patient to radiation and whose response time is shortened in terms of the interaction between osteoclasis and osteosteosis. According to the invention, this is achieved by using measuring values of real or mathematically simulated processes of bone density losses contained in electronic storage media, reflecting the temporal dependency of laboratory parameters with respect to practically or theoretically known clinical symptoms, as reference values during the process. Measuring values of bone markers are determined, using widespread laboratory techniques, from serum or urine samples during steps in which the samples are prepared such as the addition of antibodies, incubation steps, separation methods and insertion in analysis techniques. Said values are associated with losses in bone density and are written into an electronic data memory with the aid of an input marker. According to the invention, said values are used to determined significant losses in bone density.